

Middle East Troop Move 'Drastic,' Says Visitor

they desired to vent their anger on someone or something," he said. "and Israel served as the rallying point for the various Arab nations."

Anti-Israelism Curbed
"Their nationalism has now gone beyond the point where they wish to destroy Israel," he said.

"They are more interested now in enhancing the status and prestige of the Arab countries. A sense of achievement has taken the edge off anti-Israelism."

He emphasized he didn't seem to say the Arabs' threat to Israel was past, however.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I feel the U.S. government, with the support of the NATO countries, should provide additional guarantees of territorial integrity for Israel if any aid is extended to the Arab countries which increases their capacity for making war on Israel."

"Israel is the only reliable ally the United States has in the Middle East and the United States would be foolish to agree tacitly or explicitly on elimination of Israel for winning support from Nasser," he asserted.

Bernstein has been named a delegate to the conference of the International Political Science Association in Rome, Italy, Sept. 18 to 20. He will spend a week in Israel before going to Rome.

President Eisenhower's action in sending U.S. Marine forces into Lebanon recently is shore up that government with a show of force was puzzling to Marver H. Bernstein, a student of Middle East affairs.

Bernstein, an associate professor of politics at Princeton University, was from 1963 to 1967 a consultant to the state controller of Israel and in that capacity made frequent trips to the Middle East. He is the author of "The Politics of Israel," recently published by the Princeton Press. He and his wife left today for New Jersey after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Bernstein, 805 Broadway.

Sharp Break in Policy

"It was a very drastic step to take if it was only to be a holding action until United Nations forces or observers could take over," he

said. "It seems to me to have been an act of desperation and marks a sharp break in our foreign policy of the past three or four years. Our policy up to now has been bankrupt and has not stopped the Soviet-oriented nationalism on the part of Arab countries. It has not been able to dampen the prestige of Nasser."

He said the sharp break in policy might indicate that our government has come to recognize the futility of its policy in the Middle East "and as such might be a good thing."

"If this is part of a long-term program it might be good," Bernstein said. "As a holding action for a brief period it was a very drastic step to take."

He said this nation's problem in the Middle East is that there is no constructive policy as such to it. He foresees only a rapprochement between Nasser and the United States, and with the United States wooing Nasser into its sphere of influence. If the wooing is successful it will be on Nasser's terms, Bernstein feels.

He found it disturbing that United States intelligence wasn't aware of the coup that overthrew the government of Iraq.

Governments Unstable

"It seems difficult for our government to realize how unstable are the governments of the Middle East," Bernstein said. "It is hard for our intelligence forces to grasp that the Middle East countries can have their governments overthrown by a few disgruntled junior army officers. In Iraq 200 officers overthrew the government in something less than two hours."

He said it was only the British paratroopers who are keeping the Jordan government alive.

Bernstein said Nasser prefers to be the chief policy maker and director of Arab nationalism, but feels that Nasser underestimates Soviet strength and Soviet skill in tying the economies of these countries to the Soviet economy.

The rising nationalism of Arabs, with Nasser as the focal point, has made it possible for Israel to emerge as a nation, Bernstein feels.

"There was a time when, as divided nations, the Arabs were conscious of their poverty and backwardness to the point where